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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1870. NO. 205.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Duty on Steel.

Appropriation for Educational Bureau—The Capital Movers Badly Beaten in the Senate—The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Sent to Committee with Amendments—Route for the Southern Pacific Road Agreed Upon—Homes for the Freedmen, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1870.

Capital Movers Defeated.

The Capital movers got badly defeated in the Senate this afternoon, if they ever really hoped to show any strength there. The pending propositions were to appropriate half a million dollars for beginning a new State Department in the square now occupied by the War and Navy Departments, and to authorize the extension of the Capitol grounds on the east and west at an estimated cost of four or five hundred thousand dollars. The first of these was carried by yeas 41, nays 25, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Cassetly, Chandler, Craigin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morton, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague and Yates. Only part of these gentlemen can be spoken of as in favor of moving the capital, as several expressly declared they would vote against the amendment solely on the ground that it is not now best to begin a new State Department. Among those who voted in the affirmative were the following named Western Senators: Howe, Trumbull, Drake

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870.

By the death of VILLEMAIN on the 10th instant, announced in the cable dispaches yesterday, France has lost another of its most distinguished men of letters. For we remember not how many years he has been the Secretary of the French Academy, a position which he owed to his eminence as a critic and his happy facility in extemporaneous expression. When very young he entered upon his public career as a professor in the faculty of literature, and his lectures in that department, with the lectures of GUIZOT on civilization, and those of COUSIN on metaphysics, were reckoned among the most important intellectual events of the Restoration. Of this course of lectures, we believe, only the portions relating to French literature in the middle ages and in the eighteenth century have been published. A French critic says that these lectures in their style combine the easy march of extemporary discourse with the precision, purity and elegance of elaborate composition, and that VILLEMAIN was the first to raise literary criticism to the level of history. Other celebrated works of this great writer are his *Life of* CROMWELL, *Sketch of Christian Eloquence in the Fourth Century* and *Contemporary Recollections of History and Literature*. VILLEMAIN was also distinguished as a classical scholar and published translations of CICERO's Republic and PINDAR's Odes. He was born in 1791, and hence was thirteen years older than SAINTE-BEUVE.

ENGLAND's readiness to interpose for the rectification of wrongs in other countries is a well known trait. At the same time, it seems hardly credible that the present ministry purpose to intervene for the suppression of brigandage in Greece. To accomplish the object nothing less than the permanent occupation of the country would suffice, and if that measure should be proposed, some of the other "powers" would surely have something to say in the way of objection or protest. Were the late affair near Marathon a sufficient reason for superseding a government, England might soon have warrant for setting aside the Emperor of Austria in Hungary, VICTOR EMANUEL in Italy, or even his Holiness in the States of the Church. In all those countries robbers occasionally seize travelers and hold them for ransom. In all those countries when a district happens to be dangerous from the presence of brigands, tourists, unless protected by a Government escort, pursue their inspection of antiquities, or their search of the picturesque, at their own risk. The truth seems to be that Mr. ERSKINE, the English Minister in Greece, showed a deplorable lack of judgment in the affair of the brigands. From the Government the travelers had received assurance that the roads were safe, and hence the Government became responsible for the amount of the ransom demanded by the robbers. The amount demanded by them, two thousand pounds, seems small when the social rank and wealth of the travelers are considered. It ought to have been instantly paid, and the Greek Government called on to reimburse. Instead of taking this course, Mr. ERSKINE, perhaps afraid of personal liability, urged the Government to send troops in pursuit of the brigands, when they did exactly what they had threatened to do and what ought to have been anticipated. Should the Greek Government have refused to make good the ransom, probably a single one of the party for whom it was exacted, could have sustained the entire loss without much inconvenience. One of them was the son of an English duke, and a duke's income is usually large.

BRITISH GOLD AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Journals and lecturers whose labors are directed in the interest of free trade, sometimes make merry, and sometimes express indignation, under the imputation that their cause in this country is sustained, or in any manner, aided by the expenditure of British gold. A charge of this kind is so easily made that candid persons may well regard it with some distrust, especially when it is understood as impugning the integrity of men whose character commands the respect of the people who know them most intimately. Hence, we believe that many men of liberal minds, not familiarly conversant with the operations of the Free Trade League, and regarding the charge as involving direct corruption, hastily reject it as being quite destitute of truth or meaning. And yet no allegation not demonstratively proved can be more probable than the statement that sums larger or smaller of English money are yearly expended in the United States for the promotion of free trade views. The reports of the League to which we have referred, show that its operations are very costly. These operations include organizations of greater or less extent in every section of the country, lectures, the circulation of pamphlets, tracts, &c., and the establishment and maintenance of newspapers, notoriously necessitating a great outlay of money. Whence are these funds derived? It is no secret that "nine-tenths of the subscriptions acknowleged by the Free Trade League have been contributed by houses engaged in foreign trade." These parties are so immediately interested in the prevalence of the doctrines of the society that, as shrewd business men, they know that it is impossible for them to invest their money in a manner more likely to pay. And are we to believe that the great British merchants, who would receive still larger profits from the abolition or reduction of the Tariff, remain neutral in the contest? That they and other Englishmen are willing to contribute to the great *missionary* work of the League we know by indisputable evidence. A short time ago, the "Council of the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool wrote to the Free Trade League of New York, *offering to get up subscriptions in England in aid of the cause.*" Of course, this patent offer was declined by the sagacious society to which it was made, on the ground that "help from 'the Britisher' would really be more prejudicial than beneficial to their cause." Quite likely this result was expected by the peculiarly disinterested parties who proposed to give their aid. In fact, the entire correspondence looks very much like a clumsily adroit *coup* to remove a prevalent impression. "What! *we* aided by British contributions! Sir, have you not seen the correspondence between our treasurer and the secretary of &c., &c.?"

No! in the face of the prejudice alluded to in this correspondence, in no such open manner are contributions for the great cause given and received. But no man capable of seeing farther than his nose, doubts that, in spite of all protestations, English money in large sums may be expended in this country for the inauguration of free trade. How easily the transaction may be managed! Any merchant in Liverpool or London can send a thousand or five thousand pounds as a subscription to the League through his correspondent in New York or Boston. Who doubts that contributions have been sent in that way, or that they have been accepted and used by the League?

In the position occupied by many of the members of this organization, all funds raised and expended for the inauguration of their favorite policy seem to them devoted to a grand philanthropic object. They fancy themselves standing on the high grounds of philosophic truth, from which they look down, like the sage of Lucretius, upon unhappy mortals wandering in the darkness of error. In fact, this delusion is the strength of the cause with great numbers of our countrymen. A few of those free traders have read a good deal on the subject of political economy; the majority of them, however, do not possess even a smattering of the subject. But they have been told, again and again, that free trade is founded upon scientific truth, held by all advanced economic thinkers. Hence they, too, would fain be deemed advanced thinkers, or at least not in antagonism with them. Hence the multitude among us, we fear, increasing, who, imposed upon by the arrogant pretensions and reckless assertions of sciolists, become themselves the propagators of error. They are ignorant of the history of political economy; and do not know that most of its doctrines have been the arenas of battle from the beginning. As mere theoretical abstractions, few of them have commanded the assent of the ablest specialists at any time, while a large number of the propositions that once constituted the so-called science, were long ago exploded. RICARDO confuting SMITH, and MILL RICARDO—and so on *ad infinitum*. SOUTHEY's opinion of political economists is well known, and is, perhaps, not of much value in a scientific point of view. But as evidence of the difficult and complicated character of their subject DANIEL WEBSTER's opinion is worthy of attention. Writing to Mr. DUTTON he said:

"For my part, though I like the investigation of particular questions, I gives but little credit to all the science of political economy. There is no science, and there are no rules on this subject so fixed as I have also that their aggregate constitutes a science."

A favorite subject of declamation with the opponents of a tariff is the alleged unanimity of the political economists in regard to the *laissez faire* or *let alone* policy. And the argument for protection founded on the advantages of national independence is met by the assertion that the same thinkers all consider those advantages as counterbalanced by the blessings of free trade. For the benefit of the persons who make or who believe such assertions we quote a passage from the *American Political Economy* of Professor FRANCIS BOWEN, of Harvard University. Many of our readers probably know that Professor BOWEN is recognized as one of the ablest living masters of the range of subjects of which Political Economy is one:

"The policy of States leads them to seek independence of each other in their economical as most as much as in their political relations. It is better say that political independence requires that should not be entirely dependent upon foreigners the supply of great articles of primary necessity. should have within our own borders, and under our own control, the means of manufacturing those natural and imperative wants. It is not desirable that Massachusetts and Ohio should be quite so far independent of each other that each could obtain from its own soil, by the direct labor of its own inhabitants, all that it can need; for then two States might almost cease to be members of the nations. Members of the same great confederacy, living under the same laws, and each exercising its due share of influence in the legislature, neither has cause to apprehend the hostile or injurious action of the other. The political ties between them are strengthened by their dependence on each other for a supply of many of the necessaries of civilized existence. But it is desirable that both should be independent, as far as may be, of the great powers of Europe, with whom they cannot be sure of continued friendly intercourse for any time beyond the present, and from whom they are always separated by a great breadth of ocean, and by dissimilarity of customs institutions and laws.

"The independence, in an economical point of view, does not require us to forego all commercial intercourse with other nations; this would be rather a curse than a blessing. But it does require that each nation should be able to procure, within its own limits, all the great branches of industry designed to satisfy the wants of man. It must be able to produce all the arts which would be necessary for its own wellbeing if it were the only nation on the earth. If it be made willful to depend upon others for the energies of its people are to it and some of its natural advantages run to waste. It be confined to the sphere of occupation, to be barred out from some of the material and necessary employments of the human race, through the overwhelming competition of foreigners, is a serious evil, which it is the object of a protective policy to obviate or redress. Whatever of it goes such a policy is justifiable. Whatever it does not, it surely not open to the charge of being an infringement of the *laissez faire* principle, or a restriction of every man's right to industry, use as he pleases of his own industry and capital. The object which only can be obtained as the Constitution provides it must be ordained—by States *de jure* and *de facto* represented in the federal government on the basis of separate sovereignty and equality.

That on behalf of the Democratic party of the city of Philadelphia the City Executive Committee are by protests against the frauds, violence, usurpation and revolutionary acts of Congress in forcing in certain counties under the name of the so called amendments of the constitution, on the people of the United States.

The resolution of the Philadelphia Democracy no doubt correctly represents the political sentiments of the party everywhere. It not only gave no support to, but strenuously resisted with all its organized strength the adoption, successively, of these three great measures. The old "Bourbons" have neither learned nor forgotten anything during the last ten years. They would go into another Presidential campaign on the issues of the "so-called amendments," which they still declare to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and to have been "forced upon a subjugated people by military despotism." The Young Democracy, clad in the traditions of the party, and sharing the political sentiments and antipathies of the old leaders as respects the colored man, has a keener eye to the future. They recognize "the logic of events" and see clearly enough, however reluctant to admit it, that the "issues" connected with the negro question are settled forever. That no party can hope for success on the basis of disturbing the settlement. The prospect of being in a hopeless minority is not an agreeable one to the ambitious politician of this school, and the subordination of political and personal antipathies in the interests of party success is counseled in high quarters. The New York *World*, the organ of the Young Democracy, indulges in the following speculations in an article in which it gives editorial prominence to the Philadelphia resolution:

"The amendments to the Federal Constitution which the Republicans have carried by coercion are three. The thirteenth, abolishing slavery; the fourteenth, declaring the negroes citizens; and the fifteenth, making them voters. The same objection may be made to all these amendments, that they did not receive the *voluntary* ratification of the freemen of the south. And yet the first of the three will never be disturbed. There is no intention, and no wish, to reinstate slavery, notwithstanding the irregularity of the steps by which it was abolished, and the utility of prudential amendments to the Constitution procured by the coercion of bayonets. There is a similar acquiescence in the second of the series, which declares that negroes are citizens. Conventions of the Democratic party have been held in every State of the Union within the last year, and in none of them has any purpose been entertained as ruling the first two amendments. Evidently, the people generally have no conviction which may rest on the mere fact of irregularity or the mere fact of coercion, to wage a bloody war against accomplished facts. But the Philadelphia declaration includes all the amendments alike. [illegible] is the scope of its inquiry, and is certainly [illegible] so if the method by which the Fifteenth Amendment has been procured is alone sufficient [illegible] unyielding resistance. But as all the Democratic [illegible] Conventions have silently acquiesced in the Thirteenth Amendment, it is a pertinent inquiry whether the same or similar reasons may not also control the action of the party in relation to the Fifteenth. This inquiry will receive a practical answer in the declarations of the elections more probably in the silence of the Democratic State Conventions to be held during the coming summer and autumn.

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Let the Republican party gird up its loins for another battle. We may expect the customary declamation about "usurpations," "military despotism," "subjugated people," &c., &c.; but we entertain a reasonable expectation that another campaign will exhaust this article of the Democratic stock in trade. The colored citizen and voter knows his friends very well. Let us hope that in a short time, having already become a citizen and voter, with the rights of other citizens and voters, he will, though hated by the Democracy, pass out the domain of political agitation.

THE fallacy of increasing to an unnatural extent the growth of breadstuffs beyond our means of consumption, and entering into competition in the European markets with Russia and other great grain growing countries, has already been adverted to. Our agricultural resources, great as they are, should bear some proportion to our own means of consumption, and as these resources are developed, the growth and increase of our manufactures should be expanded. These two great interests should go hand-in-hand in the march of progress. While through the development of manufactures all our essential wants and even luxuries could be supplied, the agriculturist could also find profit in the increased demand for his produce afforded by the increased consumption of the working population of the mills. This is the true American system, which would afford us home markets for our products without the necessity of expending our foreign markets for our supplies. But non-producing commerce seeks to deprive us of the advantages of our own power to help ourselves, by the creation of that which we need. Commerce in its greed of gain would paralyze these other great interests and render us subservient to the *effete* and monopolizing policy of the Old World. To abandon Protection now would be to surrender our industrial independence, while even Great Britain has found to be a failure. Protection is the true American policy, whatever *ad captandum* fallacies of free-trading theorists may be presented. The practical workings of the past afford sufficient evidence of the fact that while manufactures increase the profits of agriculture, poverty is invariably the result of traffic in breadstuffs and raw material.

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OUR INDIAN POLICY.

Address to the American People—A National Convention Called to Meet at Cooper Institute, New York, May 18th.

To the American People:

In accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of New York, at the Cooper Institute, April 26th, 1870, the Executive and General Committees of the United States Indian Commission give notice that a Convention will be held May 18th instant, at the Cooper Institute, New York City, commencing at ten o'clock A.M., and continuing until the business for which it is convened is completed. We earnestly and cordially invite all persons throughout the country, who are desirous of reform in the administration of Indian affairs, of sustaining President Grant in his well-known peace policy, of removing the enslaving ban of outlawry from the Indians, and of a final and complete settlement of this question upon the basis of law, equality, humanity and justice, to form auxiliary associations in the first several localities as speedily as possible, and to meet with us on the 18th instant, by delegates or otherwise, to devise means for executing the object so dear to the heart of every true patriot in our land.

We are impelled to strenuously urge upon the people the necessity of such action, by the official assurance of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, "that there is imminent danger of general hostilities with the Indians all along the whole border"—a war which would necessarily involve the loss of thousands of lives and millions of dollars. The ground of this apprehension will be understood in the following extract from a communication of the same official, wherein he says: "Let it be borne out, that "from our extreme northern boundary to the Mexican frontier, we receive complaints from all the Indian tribes of what they deem to be a lack of faith on our part in carrying out the stipulations of treaties heretofore made with them, and redeeming the promises which, as they allege, induced them to consent to the peaceful construction of railroads to the Pacific coast. Major General Sta[illegible] writes from Dakota that he is ashamed longer to appear in the presence of the chiefs of [illegible] tribes to inquire why we are not doing as we promised in 1867, and in their vigorous language ever that we *lied* to them when telling of the benefits we intended to confer upon them."

Every one must be convinced that the Big Horn Expedition involves most serious danger of collision, which must inevitably result in war. We are persuaded that a war under the circumstances will be regarded as dishonorable to the nation, and that the Indians only demand simple, even-handed justice as a condition of a permanent peace.

General Harney, Sherman, Auger and Terry, U. S. A., Senator Henderson, Commissioner Pleasonton, General Sanborn and Colonel Tappan, all of the Peace Commission, in their report to the President, January 8th, 1868, say that "Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way then to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. Then we learn the same lesson from private life. If we surely act open to the charge of being an infringement of the *laissez faire* principle, or a restriction of every man's right to industry, use as he pleases of his own industry and capital. The object which only can be obtained as the Constitution provides it must be ordained—by States *de jure* and *de facto* represented in the federal government on the basis of separate sovereignty and equality.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A copy of *Spooner's Vermont Journal*, published at Windsor, in 1821, has a communication which the editor pronounces crazy, and which suggests the feasibility of opening a road, or canal, for freight, "across New Hampshire and Vermont to the Pacific or Western Sea."

Of the enormous brazen and marble population of Rome, only three statues or groups, the two horses of the Quirinal Hill and the Marcus Aurelius of the Capitol, have always been above ground. Nearly all that now exists in Italy of ancient sculpture has been the product of excavation, and the process still goes on.

Rice, though so popular a dish among the Chinese in San Francisco, is not adopted by the Americans on the coast, who associate that grain with ideas of poverty. In fact, if one were to offer a rice pudding or a rice cake to an Irishman or American, the certain reply would be, "Do you think I am a Chinaman?"

Since the Richmond disaster, a large number of public buildings have been suddenly found unsafe. Among them is the Mississippi capitol, which is in a dangerous condition, with the roof likely to fall at any moment, owing to spreading of the walls. One hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps two hundred thousand dollars, would be required to put it in a safe condition.

The Hoosac Tunnel, it is reported, is now progressing at the rate of ten feet a day—four feet from the west end, and six feet from the east end. The central shaft is performing at the rate of a foot a day, and, it is asserted, will be completed in about four months. The tunnel has been excavated 11,765 feet at both portals, that is, 6,946 feet at the east side, and 4,819 feet at the west side.

Detroit was visited the other day by a twelve-year old boy who, at the railroad station, took a chair, unlocked his satchel, made a dinner of a piece of bread and a herring, and then brought out his pipe for a quiet smoke, and asked in regard to the inducements and chances Detroit for a boy about his size. Not finding the information to his liking, he picked up his satchel, knocked the ashes from his pipe on the heel of his old shoe, and passed out, remarking that he would go further.

There is a war between the regular book trade and subscription publishers. The trade houses have annoyed the subscription publishers by putting the works of the latter in the bookstores at a small discount from the agents' price, and the subscription men have at last got up a plan by which they can get even. The book stores obtain a discount from the wholesale dealers, ranging from twenty to fifty per cent. on trade books. Their principal business is in trade books, and they frankly admit that they sell subscription books more for the sake of breaking up the business than for any profit they obtain. The subscription men, having been touched in their pockets, are preparing to strike back. They propose to open an agency in every town and city where the book stores are selling subscription books, and will use this agency for cutting under the traders. For example, a book that retails in the stores for a dollar and a half is bought at wholesale for a dollar. The subscription publishers will sell these books at their agencies for a do lar and ten or fifteen cents—just enough to cover the cost and actual expense.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Beckers, who is implicated in the Rothschild robbery, and is kept under arrest at his own house on account of severe illness, is in receipt of a pension from Louis Napoleon, for having been successful in the treatment of the Prince Imperial during the latter's illness. The Emperor is as unlucky with his physicians as with his cousins.

On the occasion of the recent visit of General William Baker, Chief of the Anglo-Indian telegraphs, to the Indo European Telegraph Company in London, dispatches between the latter city and Teheran, Persia, were exchanged in one minute by the new apparatus invented by Siemens & Halske, and between London and Calcutta in 28 minutes by the old Morse apparatus.

M. Dubarle, a Judge of the Paris Court of Appeals, has just died from an extraordinary cause. A few weeks ago, during the funeral at Pomponne, where he has property, he attended the funeral of the mayor, and approached the brink of the grave to look at the corpse over the coffin. But emanations from the coffin of the mayor's wife, who had been buried some months before, so affected the Judge that he fell down in a fainting fit. He never thoroughly recovered, and has now died from what is called "cadaverous poisoning."

The commemoration in honor of Raphael was recently celebrated with great pomp in his native town Urbino, deputations from all parts of Italy being present. The proceedings were saddened by the sudden death of Tullio Dandolo, who was sent by the congregations of the Pantheon at Rome, to present to the committee a mould of Raphael's skull.

Wendell Phillips, at the introduction of Senator Revels to his Boston audience last week, mentioned that when a citizen of the county of fifteen years ago, declared that freeing the negro would be letting loose a race of hyenas, Phillips then turning to Senator Revels, added: "Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to present the hyena."

W. W. Thomas, of Portland, has sailed for Europe as agent for the State of Maine, to induce a colony of Scandinavians to settle upon the wild lands along the European and North American Railway.

Ex-United States Senator Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, Vt., widely known in political, commercial and railroad circles died on Tuesday morning, at the age of eighty-six. He was for several years the candidate of the old "Liberty" party for Governor of Vermont, and in 1853 was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Upham.

Daniel Drew proposes to give another million to the Drew Theological Seminary to endow a literary department and make it a university.

It is related that the Rev. Dr. Samuel West, of New Bedford, once reduced a refractory choir in the following way: It having been rumored that they would not sing a note on the next Sabbath, he commenced morning worship by giving out the hymn, "Come ye who love the Lord." After reading it through he looked up very emphatically at the choir, and said: "You will begin at the second verse."

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God."

BRANDY,

WINE,

WHISKY,

GIN,

Of known Purity. Softened by age for medicinal use, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants

CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest Designs, from one to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should put themselves in my hands, and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, SONS & CO., Agents, 76 Wood street. sod

THE PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD

AND

COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.

BRANCH OFFICE,

341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

GOLD AT PAR!

Convince yourself and call at the

Great One Dollar Bazaar,

45 SIXTH STREET,

Which will open on MONDAY, May 9th, where you will find a large assortment of JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CASTORS, OPERA GLASSES, CLOCKS, and other Articles too numerous to mention, which you can purchase for $1 00 each.

ONE DOLLAR BAZAAR,

45 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Open from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

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OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot 4 ld Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1865. Address HOOK & WISE,

Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa. Box 73.

EIGHTY LUCKY PEOPLE.

A Family of American Grandchildren Heirs to Large Scottish Estates.

[From the New York Times.

Some time ago an article was published in the *Times*, stating that a number of persons living in Sandystone, New Jersey, and Port Jervis, New York, had "fallen heirs" to an estate in Scotland variously estimated at from twenty to thirty million dollars left to a William Innis. The person who gave the information to the "heirs" was a man named Smith, who makes it his business to look after and collect claims of this kind. The parties who were reputed to have fallen upon this piece of luck are mostly farmers, living in Sandystone, New Jersey, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and two or three merchants and railroad men in Port Jervis, New York.

Some of the heirs are in good circumstances, but most of them are poor, and when the news of their vast inheritance in the Old Country reached their ears they could not believe it was true, and for a time nothing was done and the matter was dropped. One of the party, however, wrote a letter to a prominent member of the House of Lords, England, making inquiries as to whether any such estate had been left. In the course of two or three months he received an answer, stating that such an estate had been left to William Innis, and that if the heirs could prove their claims, there would be but little difficulty in getting their money.

Since then Mr. Wm. Keyte, one of the heirs, went to England, and found that the statements of Smith, and all else contained in the letter, were true. He consulted, while there, with able counsel, who stated that, "if the claimants could produce the old family Bible, with the records, it would be the best evidence to their title." At last accounts, however, Mr. Keyte did not know that any such Bible was in existence, and returned home to consult with the other members of the family.

The facts in regard to the claim are as follows: It appears that George Innis, of Edinburgh, Scotland, died intestated, without children, and his estate fell to his only brother, William, and his nephew, James Innis. William, however, had previously sailed for America, and finally settling in Sandystone, New Jersey. As he failed to acquaint his friends of his whereabouts, Jane, his sister, entered into peaceable possession of the said estate. Afterward she died, and willed it to her brother William, who she supposed had gone to America. The estate now in the hands of executees, and have swelled to the enormous sum stated above.

Wm. Innis was one of the founders of the Reformed Church in Port Jervis, and was for forty years a member thereof. He was a school teacher and widely known, but for some reason or other he never wrote to his brother, neither did he know of his death. He died eight children, all of whom are dead; and it is their grandchildren, and the children of whom the vast Scottish inheritance rightfully belongs. A few days ago the missing link, the old family Bible, was found in the hands of an Innis, living in Bradford county, Pa., with the family record complete. He came to Port Jervis with it on Tuesday, and now the heirs intend to take the proper measures to secure the property, and a committee will shortly sail for England for this purpose. The Bible was printed in Edinburgh in 1721, and is in good preservation. A number of persons named Innis, at Newburg and elsewhere in this country, have until lately had claims to the estate, but their claims are now set aside by the discovery of this old relic.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD STREET.

SPRING STOCK

City Made Goods

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

OUR OWN MAKE

Men's, Boys' and Youths'.

CUSTOM MADE

Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

Balmorals and Brogans

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

All Goods at Eastern Prices.

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

GAITERS,

RECEIVED DAILY.

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.

All and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from Country Stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Retail Store, No. 98 MARKET STREET, second door from Fifth.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 167 First avenue.

J. & H. Phillips,

26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

Have in Store and are daily receiving a new and well assorted Stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHALLAC HOLLAND and TACKS, &c.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, VALVE PACKING, TUBING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality. Paper, Pasted and Bosom's Metallic Flipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

Our stock comprises in part the above in every variety, and as manufacturers and large dealers, we are enabled to offer great inducements to manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade.

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REESE OWENS,

PORK PACKER,

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Bacon, Lard, Sugar Cured Hams, Beef.

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LARD AND CARBON OIL,

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Garden, Plant and Flower

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The Handsomest, Neatest and Cheapest Garden Ornament.

OVER 20 DESIGNS.

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No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

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1870. 1870.

Specialties.

SILK SACQUES,

New Styles, Paris Make.

Real Llama Lace,

CIRCULARS,

POINTS,

PALETOTS,

BLACK AND WHITE,

All the Newest Styles and Patterns.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS

BLUE AND GREEN,

FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

New Summer Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY

AND AT LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1870.

Some of the banks report a greater supply of loanable means, and a readiness to discount a reasonable amount of good paper, but there is no plethora of money at this point at present. The great volume of the currency of the country seems to rest in New York, where they are puzzled to know how to manage. National bank bills have increased so enormously that a plan has been suggested of depositing to the extent of ten millions of these notes in one of the banks there as a basis for clearing house certificates. This plan is said to be popular with the majority of bank officers. If the national bank notes were sent home for redemption, they would be returned to the city in the course of a few days. It is suggested that the notes shall be counted, sorted, and sealed in packages of $5,000 each by a committee, with the name of the bank and amount on the package. That these packages shall be deposited in the Bank of America for account of and at the risk of the depositing banks, thus relieving the bank of America from all responsibility in the matter. The Bank of America to issue its certificates for the same, to be used for clearing house purposes. In the fall of the year the certificates will be cancelled and the notes returned to the depositing banks, to be used in moving the crops.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108½	108½	108¾
Gold	115	115	115

—The *World* is a "bull" with the longest horns. It says: The influx of currency from the South in the shape, owing to the crowded state of that section, and the high price realized for the prime new crop of cotton, together with the $40,000,000 currency likely to be disbursed by the government in June for the purchase of government bonds, are facts that will give New York money market as to the practical inflation of our currency. That this influx of currency must result in a season of wild speculation on the New York Stock Exchange is almost inevitable. Never since 1864 have so many speculative elements in the money combinations been congregated together in this city. General business is quiet, and unusually large balances lying idle in the banks. With the prices of leading railway stocks advancing steadily on the strength of the prospect of their reaching the highest prices yet attained, it is evident that the temptations are very great for outsiders to take a turn in the stock market. The last fortnight has brought to many new operators from the outside public in other cities besides New York.

The basis for a season of high speculative excitement this summer is more solid than many are disposed to think. Unlike the Chase, there is the important item of an actual increase of one-third in the value of the whole grain crop in the Western States, the bulk of which is not yet marketed. Wheat, which was not long ago selling at 75c. in Chicago, now has now advanced 25c. This advance of one-third in the value of grain gives an addition of real wealth to the Western States, which will materially to the value of railroad property in that section, by the increased traffic receipts which must result from the higher price of grain, and this being promptly forwarded to the Eastern markets. If the price of wheat should be advanced, but had remained on the basis of 75c. for wheat, then the holders of grain could not have forfeited and the railroads in Chicago could not have afforded to pay railroad freights on the basis of wheat at 75c currency in Chicago.

It takes exceptions to the "bear" tone of the *Herald*, whose article we published this morning. The orders from the West to buy Lake Shore have sustained the price of that stock against the efforts of the "bulls" as well as the "bears" to force its price downwards. A morning journal seems to have been singularly confused in regard to the legitimate operations of stock market, and has published the following curious article, which works, by a singular coincidence, directly into the hands of the "bull" clique in Lake Shore, who want to create a short interest in it.

Lake Shore is now saddled upon the public at the present high prices. The flights may have been selling for a week past. They expect to buy back from the public at a range of prices *at least to fifteen below present prices*. Something will turn up to assist this scheme.

The preceding extract shows a most singular ignorance of affairs in Wall street. The "bull" cliques have not only no "old" or unloaded stock in Lake Shore, but have actually increased considerably to the amount of stocks they are carrying, and that, too, at very high prices. What the "bull" cliques want is an increase of the short interest. The morning journal's money article saying that Lake Shore will decline to 90 or 85 this week is precisely what the "bull" cliques want the public to believe. It is a curious coincidence that the morning journal's money article should publish exactly the views which the "bull" clique in Lake Shore have been expressing confidentially for a day or two past to delude the street and public. Those who sell Lake Shore "short" at present prices are certain to lose money. Whether those who buy it long will make money or not depends on whether they or the cliques are enabled to unload first. The margin for an advance is considerable. Shore has been reported to have earned 16 per cent. this last year, and pays 8 per cent. to end a contingency, so that the investment for a rise at par is safe.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10	30	11	30	12	30	1	30	2	30
May 11, 1870.	A	M	A	M	M	P	M	P	M	P
New York Central	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	201				
Erie	109		109		109	109¼				
Hudson River	144		144½		144½	144½				
Reading	102¾	103¼	103¼	102¾	103	103				
Michigan Central					134	134				
Michigan Southern	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾				
Illinois Central					137	137				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			107		107¾	107¾				
Chicago and Northwestern	88¾	89	89	88¾	89	89				
Do preferred	91¾	92	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾				
Rock Island	96¾	97	97	96¾	97	97				
Ft. Wayne	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾				
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾				
Toledo and Wabash	53		53		53					
Do preferred	94¾		94¾		94¾					
Fort Wayne	94		94		94					
Chicago and Alton	114¾		114¾		114¾	114¾				
Ohio and M.	39¾	40	40	39¾	40	40				
Western Union Telegraph			82¾		82¾	82¾				
Pacific M'l	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾				
Adams Express			68		68	68				
Wells, Fargo & Co Express			68		68	68				
American M. U. Express			42¾		43	43				
United States Express			48¾		48¾	48¾				
Gold	115	115	115¼	115	115¼	115¼				

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	199¾	201	1¼	
N. J Central	109¼	109¼	¼	
Erie	23½	23¾	¼	
Harlem	145½	146¾	1¼	
Reading	102¾	103	¼	
Mich. Central	134	134		
Mich. Southern	100	100¾	¾	
Illinois Central	137	137		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107	107¾	¾	
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾	97	¼	
Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾		
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾		
Chicago and Northwestern	88¾	89	¼	
Do preferred	91¾	92¾	1	
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾		
Pacific M'l	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	68	68		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	68	68		
American M. U. Express	42¾	43	¼	
United States Express	48¾	48¾	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Gold, Silver, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—There is nothing new or very important to report in regard to the leading articles. The demand was fair, and sales were to a moderate extent, although trade was by no means active; still there was more than an average business doing for the season. The weather continues changeable, with occasional showers. We have a fine amount of water in the city, and are employed in getting their tows of coal off to the lower market. The present run will be a large one—exceeding three millions of bushels—being somewhat unusual for the first half of May. The following are the receipts of the leading produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,977	6,230
Apples, bbls	999	886
Potatoes, bbls	166	172
Corn, sacks	2,799	2,550
Wheat, sacks	6,943	4,388
Barley, sacks	1,758	1,709
Rye, bu. s	1,456	1,072
Oats, bu. s	3,967	3,215
Butter, kgs	202	229
Bulk meats, lbs	1,199	

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market remains steady but not very active. Prices have undergone no change. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 5c; potash 7½@7½c; pearls 8½@8¾.

APPLES—The market was quiet more from the want of stock than disposition to operate. Thereceipts were 99 bbls. Fair to prime varieties choice to prime quality $1 05@1 00 ₱ bbl; inferior and common lots were not wanted.

APPLE BUTTER—The market remains dull, being almost unsaleable; choice is held at 9c@10c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; choice, $5 25@5 40; No. 2, $4 90@5; No. 3 $4 85; common at $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BRANS—Bulk; the supply exceeds the demand, buyers being scarce; sales of Canada medium at $1 90@1 95; prime small navy at $1 75@1 90 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 28@1 30.

BUTTER—We have no improvement to notice as relates to prices or demand; the receipts were 25 kgs and 6 bbls; sales of 2 kgs at retail at 25@35c; inferior and common lots are hard to dispose of at any price.

CHEESE—The principle continue large with a dull market. The extreme rates were 15@15½ ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of small lots from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The mills report sales at the following: Bran $1 00@1 05; shipstuff $1 10; middlings $1 05; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

FISH—The market remains quiet with a limited demand at $5 ₱ bbl.

LARD—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at 11 7/8; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market was dull with a light demand. Sales of store at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; sales at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of live chickens at 65c@$1 ₱ pair by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $8 50; 2 and No. 3 $8 00. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

SALT—The market was not active one. The demand was confined to sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl, and the usual advance from store.

TALLOW—The market contains a large supply of poor and damaged lots, which are offered at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; choice unincumbered sells at 7½@7¾c.

TEAS—The market has improved with sales of choice sweet at $7@8 00 ₱ bbl; low grades are nominal.

WOOL—Sales—Fair to prime delaine 37@40c; prime black 42@45c; choice 42@45c.

WHISKEY—The market is steady, favoring 89c; silver tips, 95c; perfection drips 85c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½ ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 10; Gunpowder $1 10@1 15; Imperial $1 40@1 50; Oolong 85c; $1 25 and $1 45; new Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues firm at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

LAWRENCEBURG—Is Star 2½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market rules firm, with a good inquiry. Dealers have been steadily maintaining prices; buyers are not disposed to make trade. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured 19c, canvassed do 19½c; sides ribbed 16½c; clear do 17½; shoulders, 13½c; S. C. hams 19½@20c; breakfast bacon 18@18½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, at $20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 31@1 33; No. 2 $1 28@1 30.

LARD—In tierces 17½@17¾c; in kegs 18c; in buckets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

GRAIN—The market was steady but not very active, if we except wheat and rye, dealers being generally apart in their views. The receipts of our last week were: Oats, 519 sacks; rye, 57 sacks; barley, 1,324 sacks; wheat, 1,694 sacks; corn, 564 sacks. The mills are purchasing all the lots offered that come in the station, at the following rates: Red winter, wheat $1 15@1 20; white $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. State and Canada wheat is held at $1 30@1 35 from store and wharf at 47@48c, and from store 52@53c. Corn—Sales at a shade higher rates, with an upward movement in the East; demand and sales light; car shelled $8@8½c. Rye firm, with a fair delivery enhance fully 20@25 cents. Refined—S. W. spot and balance of the month, at 28c; 4,000 do refined June and July, 27½c; 5,000 barrels do, July, 27c; 3,000 barrels do from June to September on same terms. Crude in shipping order, 26½c is bid and 27c asked; sales 1,200 bbls crude in bulk at 26c; 2,500 do upper creek at $1 70, and 4,000 bbls do on private terms; 5,000 private terms; and for Philadelphia delivery 3,000 refined S. W. for May and June, 28c; 1,000 do for June and July 28½c; July 8,000 bbls for June at 28½c, and 2,000 bbls for June and July at 28½c.

OIL CITY, May 11, 10 A. M.—The buoyancy of the market is a little checked on account of the rain, which has caused a rise in the creeks. Crude *Herald* reports $4 70@4 75 on lower creek, and 5 @5 5 (5 at Oil City are probably as nearly correct as we can quote in this section.

TITUSVILLE, May 11.—Market more active and firmer; upper creek $4 60 bid; lower road $4 @4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 11.—Very quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Market feverish and declining; S. W. 28@28¼c; crude 14½@15c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 11.—Total production for April 369,230 barrels; average per day (April 30 days) 12,974 barrels; stock on hand May 1st 328,908 barrels. Increase in stock since April 1st 56,548 barrels.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Market quiet. Crude 16c. Refined spot 28c; sales 500 bbls each May, June and July, 28½c; 500 bbls May 28c; June and July, 28½c; 500 bbls May 28c; June and July, 28½c; all bbls are, of course, a shade higher. Crude firm at 8 7/8.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 5 P. M.—The market has been feverish and declining. Early in the day, closing quiet and weak, with no buyers at the asking rates; May 27½@27¾c; June 27½c; July 27¾c; August, and 28c asked; crude 14½@14¾c.

NEW YORK, May 11, 12 M.—The market opens easier, on account of the increase of production; refined about 27¾c; no figures for crude yet, say 16c.

NEW YORK, May 11, 6 P. M.—Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Market feverish and prices irregular and declining; May 28@28½c; June 28¼@28¾c; July 28@28½c; crude 14½@15c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

	Shipments.	Stocks.
Fisher Bros.	809	
Oil Works	600	
Total		1,209

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Jas Watkins, 900 bbls crude to Penn Oil Works; L W Young, 300 do do to Fisher Bros; ——, 160 do do to Spray Oil Works.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 200 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

J W Alexander, 10,867 gallons refined to Bostwick & Thlford, New York.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 11.—Flour firm. Wheat active and 2c@3c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1 47, amber Michigan $1 38, closing at $1 23½; No. 1 red $1 37; No. 2 do $1 32. Corn a shade better; No. 1 No. 2 do 56c. Oats dull and nominal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870. }

Opening Remarks—Cattle.

The market yesterday opened up with a fair prospect, and with a better run up to noon yesterday, and the prices were a fraction higher in some cases than at the same time last week. The number of cattle weighed and sold so far this week was 536 head, as reported by Mr. Lowry, Weighmaster. The quality of the stock offering is fair, but few of the poorer grades being on the market. We notice a drove of very fine cattle for New York at the yards yesterday. The run of through cattle is light so far, and this fact has the effect of making buyers take hold more freely when the run on that market is light. The attendance of Eastern buyers is great this week, and as fast as the stock arrives they are bought up. There has been considerable inquiry from farmers of the western counties of our State for stock cattle, and as the late rains have brightened the prospects for a good grass crop, the demand has increased, and all the stockers which have been in the market find ready sales at remunerative prices. But the run of such cattle has been light for some time past. The demand for them in the West is also great, which causes the limited supply on this market.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices since Monday: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 ₱ steers $7 75@8 25; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 ₱ $7 50@7 75; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 ₱ $7 25@7 37½; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,000 ₱ $5 00@6 00; stock steers 800 to 1,000 ₱ $5 25@6.

Among the sales were a number of single lots at the scales which we omit, as having no bearing on the market. Below will be found the sales up to yesterday noon:

Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G. Clements	50	25,440	$6 00
Holmes, L & G. Clements	50	25,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G. Carpenter	18	13,780	6 25
Holmes, L & G. Wallace	20	17,140	6 00
Holmes, L & G. Wallace	24	23,670	6 00
Holmes, L & G. Wallace	17	15,300	6 00
Holmes, L & G. W. Hedges	50	43,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G. W. Hedges	147	132,900	5 50
Holmes, L & G. McPherson	12	13,350	7 75

*Off.

Sheep.

The run of sheep since yesterday was heavy, but prices were not so high as on Monday, and sold readily at fair prices, while common grades are not wanted, and if bought at all are at buyers' option as regards figures. GEORGE S. HOWARD, Weighmaster, reports 11,750 sheep as the total number weighed and sold up till noon yesterday.

Prices.

The following are the opening rates: Extra, 6½ to 6¾ lbs, 6 5/8@6¾c; good to prime, 5¾ to 6¼ lbs, 5½@5¾c; common to fair, 5 lbs, 5@5¼c; dead, 3c; culls, 4c; stock sheep, $4 50@5 00; lots of rot and scalawags, ₱ head, $1 25@1 75.

Below will be found the sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock		250	18,878	$6 25
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock		220	20,460	6 35
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock		100	8,940	6 15
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock		200	18,760	6 15
Holmes, L & G. Harrington		214	19,015	6 25
Holmes, L & G. J Harrington		213	17,860	6 37
Holmes, L & G. J Harrington		214	19,750	6 50
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock & E		200	19,340	7 00
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock & E		200	19,100	7 00
Holmes, L & G. J Harrington		414	31,180	6 75
Holmes, L & G. J C Lloyd		281	21,200	6 00
Holmes, L & G. J C Lloyd		200	15,780	5 90
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock & Co		80	6,980	6 15
Holmes, L & G. Pidcock & Co		100	8,760	6 25

*$ ₱ cent. off.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & P. Pidcock & E		28	2,175	$6 15
Hazlewood & R. Harrington		146	13,500	6 50
Hazlewood & R. J Harrington		140	13,500	6 50
Hazlewood & R. Harrington		100	9,000	6 50
Hazlewood & R. & H Davis		190	16,400	6 50
Hazlewood & R. & H Davis		22	1,900	6 50

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Ramsey & P.	94	7,990	5 80
Hedges & T.	J C Lloyd	200	17,200	6 75

Hogs.

The run of hogs was heavy for the past two days, but that of yesterday was not so good as on Monday, and prices staggered along slowly. Still not lots are in market demand, and the feeling generally was as last week.

PRICES.

Extra, Philadelphia, $9 50@9 75; good to prime, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, $9 25@9 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $8 75@9 00; light stock hogs, 90 to 160, $8 75@9 25.

The following are the sales:

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	90	21,870	$9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Wilhelm	120	23,440	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vester & R.	18	1,660	9 21
Holmes, L & G.	Vester & R.	100	21,220	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Voetter & B.	120	23,280	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Voetter & B.	120	23,220	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	100	19,180	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	45	13,860	8 75
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	147	28,300	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	100	19,180	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	45	10,410	9 40
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	45	10,410	9 40
Holmes, L & G.	Imbodt & Co	107	24,510	29 38
Holmes, L & G.	Imbodt & Co	87	2,220	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	A Wasson	23	5,060	9 40
Holmes, L & G.	Imbodt & Co	130	29,960	9 50

*$10 off.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price. over
Hedges & Taylor.	A Watson	57	12,850	9 40
Hedges & Taylor.	Voetter & B.	80	18,440	9 50
Hazlewood & R.	Voetter & B.	38	7,760	9 50
Hazlewood & R.	W Hedges	100	21,120	9 50
Hazlewood & R.	W Hedges	1	200	9 50
Hazlewood & R.	H Watson & Co	150	32,400	9 50
Hazlewood & R.	Rody	52	12,192	9 45
Hazlewood & R.	Imbodt & Co	5	1,000	9 50

*$10 off.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.
Coleman, Rahm & Co., 3; Bryan & Caughey, 8	11
Lochs & Colord, 8	8
Total	19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J W Porter	1
Bryan & Caughey, 10; Coleman, Rahm & Co., 8	18
Hallman & H. 3	3
Total	22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, R & Co., 9	9
Brady's Bend I Co., 0	17
Graff, P & Co., ore	2
Brown & co., 0	2
Lloyd & Black, m	1
Total	31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co., 11	9

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 11, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 90@5 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Declined 3@4c; No 2 opened at $1 00@1 01; sold to 97½c, and closed at 96½c. During this afternoon unsettled at 96c cash, and $1 00 seller June; sales No. 2 spring at 96½@97c; winter red $1 38@1 40. Corn quiet at 39c. For this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—Firm and ½@¾c higher, closing at 32½@33c for No 2.

RYE—Firmer and ½@¾c higher, closing at 83½c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—2c higher at $1 06 for wood; $1 07 for iron.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominally unchanged.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; sales at $5 50@8 25 for fair to choice to extra prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Active and 10@15c higher at $8 90@9 25 for fair to prime.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales at 29¾@30c; middling uplands 30c. Flour—receipts 13,000 bbls; buyers better; sales 14,000 bbls at $4 90@5 10 for superfine western; $5 20@5 50 for extra western; $5 70@6 50 for extra State; $6 50@6 80 for fancy western; $6 90@7 00 for fancy State; $5 90@6 50 for extra Ohio; $6 50@7 00 for fancy Ohio; $5 90@6 50 for extra Genesee; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Michigan; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Indiana; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Illinois; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Wisconsin; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Minnesota; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Iowa; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Missouri; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Kansas; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Kentucky; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Tennessee; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Virginia; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Canada; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do; $5 90@6 50 for extra Ohio; $6 50@7 00 for fancy do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Rode, F., Fughtown, Pa.	
Deane, Mary E., Cohassett, Mass.	
Scott, W. J., Venice, Pa.	

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.—Geo. B Hill, Northwest corner Wood street and Third avenue. tf

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISCHARGED.

Charles Keegan, charged with the larceny of a basket of clothing, belonging to Mr. Ryan, from the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had a hearing yesterday and was discharged.

SELLING ON SUNDAY.

Charles Neff, returned for selling liquor on Sunday, at Lawrenceville, was yesterday fined $50 and costs.

COMMON CASES.

Twenty-three common cases were adjudicated by Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

NINETY DAYS.

Benjamin Wallace, a well known "vag," was sent to Claremont for ninety days.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

TROUBLE WITH THE WIFE.

Manfred Stevens and Geo. Gunnell had a contract to paint a house on High street. The house was painted, when an unforeseen difficulty arose. A ladder was to be removed to an adjoining house which was occupied by Stevens. Stevens alleges that Gunnell said: "Pick up that ladder and carry it to the next house." Stevens said: "You talk as though you were my boss." Thereupon Gunnell said, I am enough to be your boss," and demonstrated the fact by knocking him down and kicking him until he said "enough." The mooted question ceased physically, but it resulted legally in Gunnell's being held for a hearing.

A GROCERY.

Eliza Shields was some time ago the happy proprietor of a saloon at No. 23 Second avenue, and had a license to sell liquor. She alleges that Sarah Craig came along and wanted to buy the establishment. Their terms were settled upon at $300 cash. Sarah produced $20 cash and exhibited a draft on the Second ward bank in Philadelphia, showing that she had money enough to pay the remaining $280 as soon as she could draw it out. Eliza alleges that she had no more money than she paid down, and commenced a suit. Thereupon Sarah was arrested, and gave bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Neubert.]

DISORDERLY.

Charles Burkemper was arrested for calling Edward King vile names at a saloon in the Third ward. The defendant settled the case before a hearing was had by paying the costs.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

BOCK BEER.

Christ. Klein and Charles Husning were drinking bock beer together at a saloon in the Twelfth ward, when a difficulty arose over the quality of the beer. As the result of the trouble Christ. sued Charles for assault and battery. Husning, to break his neck, and Charles replied by a cross suit for assault and battery. Both parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

MASS MEETING LAST EVENING.

A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF DEMANDED.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

What the Interests of Pennsylvania Require.

Addresses by Major A. M. Brown and Hon. Thomas Howard.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held at the old Fair Grounds in the Twelfth ward last evening, to listen to addresses and take action upon the tariff question. A speaker's stand was erected above Liberty street, a short distance from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in front of this at an early hour a large crowd, composed principally of workingmen from the rolling mills and foundries of the city, gathered.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting came to order by the election of Mr. Aaron Cozad as Chairman.

The President on taking the chair announced the meeting was open for business, and the following Vice Presidents were elected: Sidney Seamer, Wm. Laren, Benjamin Catley, John B. Arthurs. Secretary—C. A. N. Myers.

Wm. Coriess moved that the resolutions be read. Carried.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Myers read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Certain persons in the employ of foreign capitalists, and for their own gain, are urging the Congress of the United States to reduce the tariff on iron, steel and other articles manufactured in foreign countries, and imported into this country, and sold, to the great injury of the manufacturers of America; and, therefore,

Resolved, That whilst the proofs are so many, and so clear, and the rates of Tariff, which when enacted for revenue, are made high enough to give incidental protection to our industrial pursuits, and induced the investment of capital in the various branches of manufacture, always have been and have proved in every single instance, to the country, and to the cheapening of the cost to the consumer, we regret that our legislators are so blind as not to see what is most beneficial to the interest of the people in this behalf; and be it

Resolved, That any man who advocates free trade, or a low tariff, shall not receive our votes for any office of profit or trust, and we will ignore all political parties, and support the men who endeavor to protect our home industries.

Resolved, That we proclaim any participation, on the part of our employers, in originating this meeting, but declare it to be inherent in ourselves, and in reference to the effect the action of Congress, in lowering the rate of tariff on steel and other manufactures, as soon have, in bringing down the wages we are to receive for our hard, but well skilled work.

Resolved, That we believe the members of Congress should be well enough informed to know, as we, that they should legislate not to encourage the industrial pursuits of the country, and by the adoption of full rates of tariff for revenue, give incidental protection to the several branches of manufactures, thereby encouraging and inducing capitalists to invest money in these different manufacturing branches, and give employment to the hundreds of thousands who are skilled workmen, and who do not desire to be compelled to engage in agricultural.

Resolved, That the reduction of the rates of duty on iron, steel, and other manufactured articles, is calculated to bring us and our families to the same position as skilled workmen are in Europe, where labor is low, and immediately the mass of the laborers, and the wives and children of the laborers, are compelled to toil for a living in workshops and mills and mines, and in factories, for a mere pittance, and so deeply interested as upon any question that our nation has known since its birth.

Resolved, That in the interpretation of the question we shall find that a protective tariff is no new thing in this country. Go back to 1775, a long time since, when this country was a province of Great Britain, and when Great Britain announced her intention to cease to tax goods into this country. It was announced as early as 1770 that the colonies should be prohibited from manufacturing, that they might be forced to pay iron from our mountains, but that it must be shipped to England in order that it might be sold to enhance the wealth of that empire. They determined to make the toilers of this people producers of raw material, and everything that labor might produce, but beyond that manufacturing was prohibited not only by law. They followed that up by an attempt to tax the people without representation. This resulted in the independence of the nation, and the first President—the father of his country—signed as the second act he did—his first act affixed his signature the enactment of a tariff law. In 1816 and 1824 South Carolina did not produce much of a slave State, and not so much given up to the building up of an aristocracy and a privileged few to crush their whips over the masses, and when there were fewer men who steered as the laborers of Pittsburgh and the country as greasy mechanics and close fisted farmers, and proposed to grind them into the dust as they might degrade free labor here and everywhere—then, or at least up to 1830, South Carolina was not a State of any note, and no considerable country was in favor of it, and the country was prosperous and continued so with the exception of 1828, when a higher rate of tariff was followed by the tariffs of 1827, 1824, 1828 and 1832, and from that time down to 1846 it has been the steady policy of the people of the North, and the States have levied labor, have made it honorable and have protected it, and the power in the land. The great free North that was opposed to the degradation of labor and everything that tended to make it dishonorable, and in favor of everything that sought to elevate and dignify it, the great free North with the unparalleled growth, the empire of right and its energies and interest directed to the great question, upheld the policy of that system which Henry Clay baptised as the American tariff—as well for protection as for revenue. It has been the policy of America to sustain that great system, and the working men of this country must sustain it or they will come into the condition of the oppressed of Europe, where men do not own a home, and where men can only accept what their masters choose to give them. It may seem that we should advocate a protective tariff, because it is alleged protection tends to enhance the price of labor at home. Why is it that hundreds of you come to this country and become the best of its toiling citizens? Why is it that the manufacturers from the Fatherland come here to build up a home? Why is it that the Irishman leaves the land of the O'Donnell's? Why is it that the Welshmen and the Frenchmen turn their backs upon their mother countries and come to the new world? And why is that any man leaves his native land and comes to this country? It is because of the tyranny and oppression of that grinding system, and the reason why there prevails? It is because labor there is degraded; because the ruling classes there that impose upon the laboring man and because his hands are tied, and he is told at his trade, would ride over him rough shod. [Applause, and a voice] and the Scotchman, and the Scotchman's voice "Don't forget him." Well I came near forgetting him and that reminds me of an anecdote: Scotland is a land of poetry and the wonderful of a place. I will tell this joke upon an Irishman. A Scotchman and Irishman were talking about the relative merits of their countries, and the Irishman became enthusiastic over the Emerald Isle, and intimated that he would like to go back there again, when the Scotchman intimated that it was a little place, and not worth taking stock in. Scotland is the United States of America. The Irishman said, "you don't understand the geography of the country." The Scotchman said, "you ought not to say anything about Scotland; it is joined to England, and will make John Bull a wonderful of a place. But as for Ireland, it is such a confounded insignificant little place that you might take it, roll it up and tumble it into Lake Erie, and it it was not for the smell of whisky, the fact would never be known." Now I thought the Scotchman got the better of him. Scottish history includes the names of such men as Wallace, Bruce and Burns, and a host of others almost equally illustrious. Burns, you know, said, and although I cannot quote the precise language correctly, I think I can give you the idea—he said it was not wealth, it is not intellect that made the man. A man may be a laborer; he may come out of one of your iron mills with his face covered with sweat, and his clothes soiled with dirt, but when you look him in the eye and take him by the hand, you find

"A man's a man for a that."

You might have met in the pastorate of those Southern gentlemen who never did an honest day's labor in his life, with a man of learning that—a man who lived upon the labor of the slave, and he would not be half the man that one of the toiling sons of this free Union City is. Why is it these people love those countries so much better, that they come here? Why not stay in England, France, Germany or Scotland, and toil in the mills there, and make railroad iron or steel bars, or fabric wares for any kind? In England or the manufactories of the old world, you might work for sixpence a day and let your families starve in the streets of London or Birmingham. They talk about the comparative wages there and in this country. They tell you that you get three dollars a day here, and pay seventy-five cents per bushel for wheat, while in the old country you can get a bushel for sixpence. Yes, but you do not get that sixpence. You may toil for a year there, and you will find that the laborer of the city of Pittsburgh earns almost as much in a single day as thousands of them here in a whole week; and you know that the laborers of Pittsburgh, protected by a tariff and the encouragement of home labor and the shutting off of the floodgates that would let in the products of foreign labor and the pauperism the ravages, you know that the toiling millions of this country would save more money and expend more money in a month, and bring the comforts of home to their families, as well as the luxuries of life, than one fifth of those they protect, than a laborer could produce and expend in a whole year in the old country. You know all laborers do not become rich here, but you know many of the richest men about Pittsburgh came here poor men, and under the protection of the tariff system, that protects men from slavery and pauperism, have become men of influence in the workshop, even men of wealth. And if a man does not get rich, he can gather around him the comforts of a home, and the blessings of a free country and of free labor. There is no doubt about it.

If you encourage free trade you open the floodgates, our gold and silver goes abroad for the work of paupers, serfs and underlings, and and toiling millions of the old world, who work for a year and cannot get money enough to gather up their household goods, will come to flee America. Men with strong arms and stout hearts, under the grinding system of the old world, under the system which degrades labor, and tramples upon by the rich.

Men who spend in riotous living as millions wring from the laboring man. That system is no system, and therefore, that the system be not introduced here. It is simply a question whether you will protect home manufactures, and foster labor, or whether foreign labor shall be introduced here and your manufactures reduced, and your wages reduced, so that home manufacturers can compete with foreign labor.

You know if a man labors in England for fifty cents per day, and his products are sent here outside and out sell the manufacturer of Pittsburgh, who pays two dollars per day for the same labor. What is the result? You either stop the manufactories here, or grind the laboring man down to the level of the laboring man of Europe, because men will buy that which is in market the cheapest, and do not stop to think whether it is wrung like drops of blood from the man who produces it. The system we seek for is a system that we shall protect the manufacturer, but a system that will also enable us to increase our manufacturing wealth, so that in time, in moderate circumstances who is enterprising can engage in this business and pay liberal wages to the honest man who is ready to work.

This is not a question which affects a party of the country; it is not a question in which a Republican or Democrat has a sole interest. It is a question in which the laboring man is interested, and indeed all parties in the land are capitalists. There is properly no such thing as an antithesis between capital and labor. The laborer of yesterday becomes the capitalist of to-day. Under the present system the laborer can become the manufacturer himself.

If we go among the manufacturers of the land to day we find the sons of laborers. Among the leading men in the city of Pittsburgh to-day, who are the owners of the great rolling mills, the foundries, the great manufactories, who are the capitalists, who are looking for favor and office, know that the people of this Keystone State, and of this great Pittsburgh and West, will not vote for one who is in favor of reducing the free labor of Pittsburgh and vicinity to the pauper labor of the old world. (Cheers.)

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS HOWARD.

Hon. Thomas Howard was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although for the last two weeks I have been confined in my house, and to-night was hardly able to leave the sick room, yet when I saw in the newspapers that there was to be a meeting for the purpose of considering the question of the tariff, and this meeting was for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of the feeling of an American citizen—the right of this glorious land—the anytime of the manufacturer, my interest is as great upon God's green earth. I come here to talk to you upon questions in which the people, the manufacturers and the laborers, the men who toil for a living in workshops and mills and mines, and in factories, and in every sphere, are so deeply interested as upon any question that our nation has known since its birth.

If we go back to the inception of the question we shall find that a protective tariff is no new thing in this country. Go back to 1775, a long time since, when this country was a province of Great Britain, and when Great Britain announced her intention to cease to tax goods into this country. It was announced as early as 1770 that the colonies should be prohibited from manufacturing, that they might be forced to pay iron from our mountains, but that it must be shipped to England in order that it might be sold to enhance the wealth of that empire. They determined to make the toilers of this people producers of raw material, and everything that labor might produce, but beyond that manufacturing was prohibited not only by law. They followed that up by an attempt to tax the people without representation. This resulted in the independence of the nation, and the first President—the father of his country—signed as the second act he did—his first act affixed his signature the enactment of a tariff law. In 1816 and 1824 South Carolina did not produce much of a slave State, and not so much given up to the building up of an aristocracy and a privileged few to crush their whips over the masses, and when there were fewer men who steered as the laborers of Pittsburgh and the country as greasy mechanics and close fisted farmers, and proposed to grind them into the dust as they might degrade free labor here and everywhere—then, or at least up to 1830, South Carolina was not a State of any note, and no considerable country was in favor of it, and the country was prosperous and continued so with the exception of 1828, when a higher rate of tariff was followed by the tariffs of 1827, 1824, 1828 and 1832, and from that time down to 1846 it has been the steady policy of the people of the North, and the States have levied labor, have made it honorable and have protected it, and the power in the land. The great free North that was opposed to the degradation of labor and everything that tended to make it dishonorable, and in favor of everything that sought to elevate and dignify it, the great free North with the unparalleled growth, the empire of right and its energies and interest directed to the great question, upheld the policy of that system which Henry Clay baptised as the American tariff—as well for protection as for revenue. It has been the policy of America to sustain that great system, and the working men of this country must sustain it or they will come into the condition of the oppressed of Europe, where men do not own a home, and where men can only accept what their masters choose to give them. It may seem that we should advocate a protective tariff, because it is alleged protection tends to enhance the price of labor at home. Why is it hundreds of you come to this country and become the best of its toiling citizens? Why is it that the manufacturers from the Fatherland come here to build up a home? Why is it that the Irishman leaves the land of the O'Donnell's? Why is it that the Welshmen and the Frenchmen turn their backs upon their mother countries and come to the new world? And why is that any man leaves his native land and comes to this country? It is because of the tyranny and oppression of that grinding system, and the reason why there prevails? It is because labor there is degraded; because the ruling classes there that impose upon the laboring man and because his hands are tied, and he is told at his trade, would ride over him rough shod. [Applause, and a voice and the Scotchman, and the Scotchman's voice "Don't forget him." Well I came near forgetting him and that reminds me of an anecdote: Scotland is a land of poetry and the wonderful of a place. I will tell this joke upon an Irishman. A Scotchman and Irishman were talking about the relative merits of their countries, and the Irishman became enthusiastic over the Emerald Isle, and intimated that he would like to go back there again, when the Scotchman intimated that it was a little place, and not worth taking stock in. Scotland is the United States of America. The Irishman said, "you don't understand the geography of the country." The Scotchman said, "you ought not to say anything about Scotland; it is joined to England, and will make John Bull a wonderful of a place. But as for Ireland, it is such a confounded insignificant little place that you might take it, roll it up and tumble it into Lake Erie, and it it was not for the smell of whisky, the fact would never be known." Now I thought the Scotchman got the better of him. Scottish history includes the names of such men as Wallace, Bruce and Burns, and a host of others almost equally illustrious. Burns, you know, said, and although I cannot quote the precise language correctly, I think I can give you the idea—he said it was not wealth, it is not intellect that made the man. A man may be a laborer; he may come out of one of your iron mills with his face covered with sweat, and his clothes soiled with dirt, but when you look him in the eye and take him by the hand, you find

"A man's a man for a that."

You might have met in the pastorate of those Southern gentlemen who never did an honest day's labor in his life, with a man of learning that—a man who lived upon the labor of the slave, and he would not be half the man that one of the toiling sons of this free Union City is. Why is it these people love those countries so much better, that they come here? Why not stay in England, France, Germany or Scotland, and toil in the mills there, and make railroad iron or steel bars, or fabric wares for any kind? In England or the manufactories of the old world, you might work for sixpence a day and let your families starve in the streets of London or Birmingham. They talk about the comparative wages there and in this country. They tell you that you get three dollars a day here, and pay seventy-five cents per bushel for wheat, while in the old country you can get a bushel for sixpence. Yes, but you do not get that sixpence. You may toil for a year there, and you will find that the laborer of the city of Pittsburgh earns almost as much in a single day as thousands of them here in a whole week; and you know that the laborers of Pittsburgh, protected by a tariff and the encouragement of home labor and the shutting off of the floodgates that would let in the products of foreign labor and the pauperism the ravages, you know that the toiling millions of this country would save more money and expend more money in a month, and bring the comforts of home to their families, as well as the luxuries of life, than one fifth of those they protect, than a laborer could produce and expend in a whole year in the old country. You know all laborers do not become rich here, but you know many of the richest men about Pittsburgh came here poor men, and under the protection of the tariff system, that protects men from slavery and pauperism, have become men of influence in the workshop, even men of wealth. And if a man does not get rich, he can gather around him the comforts of a home, and the blessings of a free country and of free labor. There is no doubt about it.

If you encourage free trade you open the floodgates, our gold and silver goes abroad for the work of paupers, serfs and underlings, and and toiling millions of the old world, who work for a year and cannot get money enough to gather up their household goods, will come to flee America. Men with strong arms and stout hearts, under the grinding system of the old world, under the system which degrades labor, and tramples upon by the rich.

Men who spend in riotous living as millions wring from the laboring man. That system is no system, and therefore, that the system be not introduced here. It is simply a question whether you will protect home manufactures, and foster labor, or whether foreign labor shall be introduced here and your manufactures reduced, and your wages reduced, so that home manufacturers can compete with foreign labor.

You know if a man labors in England for fifty cents per day, and his products are sent here outside and out sell the manufacturer of Pittsburgh, who pays two dollars per day for the same labor. What is the result? You either stop the manufactories here, or grind the laboring man down to the level of the laboring man of Europe, because men will buy that which is in market the cheapest, and do not stop to think whether it is wrung like drops of blood from the man who produces it. The system we seek for is a system that we shall protect the manufacturer, but a system that will also enable us to increase our manufacturing wealth, so that in time, in moderate circumstances who is enterprising can engage in this business and pay liberal wages to the honest man who is ready to work.

This is not a question which affects a party of the country; it is not a question in which a Republican or Democrat has a sole interest. It is a question in which the laboring man is interested, and indeed all parties in the land are capitalists. There is properly no such thing as an antithesis between capital and labor. The laborer of yesterday becomes the capitalist of to-day. Under the present system the laborer can become the manufacturer himself.

If we go among the manufacturers of the land to day we find the sons of laborers. Among the leading men in the city of Pittsburgh to-day, who are the owners of the great rolling mills, the foundries, the great manufactories, who are the capitalists, who are looking for favor and office, know that the people of this Keystone State, and of this great Pittsburgh and West, will not vote for one who is in favor of reducing the free labor of Pittsburgh and vicinity to the pauper labor of the old world. (Cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, we see the thing is upon us, and it is our duty to stand up like men. It is with the voice from this great county, that constituted so greatly to the life of this Union, that the voice of our workingmen will be wafted down to Washington and denounce those who are trying to put the tariff down. I hope that this voice may be heard. I hope so for the general prosperity of the country, because I know from the history of the past that unless we have a tariff that amounts to protection against this European pauper labor our commercial prosperity will be destroyed. Why, the workingman would not only be deprived of his right to labor, but the gold and the silver would be gathered together and taken over the broad Atlantic to pay for the manufacturing of the very goods we could produce here at home. I hope you will excuse me from speaking any longer for I have not the strength. I could talk by the hour upon the subject, but I only came here to show on that I am in favor of a protective tariff. The reduction of its tariff would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the country. I thank you for the kind attention paid me.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was then returned to the speakers for their able addresses.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following Committee was appointed to circulate a petition embodying the idea contained in the resolutions: Messrs. T. W. Lyon, Edward Armstrong, James Devlin, D. Watson Wylie, Edward Lark and Alexander W. Black.

The meeting then adjourned with prolonged cheers for the protective tariff.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, Wednesday, May 11, 1870:

Thomas J. Haskinson to Francis Sellers, et al., April 10, 1868; lot 75 by 160 feet on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$10,000

David Gregg to Thomas Mellon, May 4, 1870; lot 36 by 126 feet on Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$5,000

Sarah Edmundson to John N. Herroid, May 9, 1870; lot 37 by 131 feet in Versailles township, with buildings.....$2,000

Wm. Hendrickson to James McKeever, January 1, 1870; 4 lots in the borough of South Pittsburgh, protected by a tariff and the encouragement of home labor and the shutting off of the floodgates that would let in the products of foreign labor and the pauperism the ravages, you know that the toiling millions of this country would save more money and expend more money in a month, and bring the comforts of home to their families, as well as the luxuries of life, than one fifth of those they protect, than a laborer could produce and expend in a whole year in the old country. You know all laborers do not become rich here, but you know many of the richest men about Pittsburgh came here poor men, and under the protection of the tariff system, that protects men from slavery and pauperism, have become men of influence in the workshop, even men of wealth. And if a man does not get rich, he can gather around him the comforts of a home, and the blessings of a free country and of free labor. There is no doubt about it.

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Wm. Hendrickson to James McKeever, January 1, 1870; 4 lots in the borough of South Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Pat. Costello to Wm. Shaeffer, May 7, 1870; lot 22 by 127 feet on Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$5,000

Hugh Brown to Wm. Adams, April 5, 1870; 19 acres of land in Robinson township.....$1,700

Thos. Mellon to Sarah Irwin, January 6, 1870; 2 lots of ground in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Lewis Baum et al. to A. S. Weisser, April 28, 1870; three lots in Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$100

Jas. Brown to John L. Fleser, March 30, 1870; lot 20 by 50 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham, with buildings.....$2,000

Martin Reilly to Jacob Schaffner, May 7, 1870; Two lots in Allentown borough, with buildings.....$2,000

Francis Hamme to B. H. Kreimeyer, August 1, 1870; 9 acres and 96 perches of land in Elizabeth township.....$3,875

C. Spindler et al. to H. Oberdick, March 28, 1870; 2 acres of land in Elizabeth township.....$1,475

John Brown to Wm. Silker, May 7, 1870; lot 100 by 250 feet on Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Margaret Lockert to George Brooks, February 26, 1870; lot 20 by 120 feet on Shank street Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Executors Wm. Robinson to John M. Keen, April 25, 1870; lot 32 by 120 feet on Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$75

Hall, Minnis et al. to John Kistner, October 25, 1869; lot by 140 feet on Fourth street, in the borough of McKeesport, with buildings.....$2,000

Joseph Rome et al to George Shoenberger et al., May 9, 1870; 40 by 122 feet on Cedar street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000

James Vankirk to M. Nicklaus, October 29, 1869; lot 20 in Robb's plan, in Temperanceville, with buildings.....$1,500

Adam Towse to J. P. McGuffin, May 7, 1870; 40 by 160 feet on Mount Washington.....$1,000

Wm. M. Claney to John Rynd, April 14, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Charlters street, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$6,000

N. Grogan to Catharine Dunn, April 30, 1870; 16 by 50 feet on Main street, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$2,800

C. Elsenhauer to Justice Schender, March 12, 1870; 20 feet on Beaver street, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$1,000

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A fair audience greeted Mr. Edwin Adams at the Opera House last evening. "Othello" was well performed, Mr. Adams's rendition of Iago being very fine indeed. This evening Mr. Adams plays "Pluck" in "Conrad's Dream, or the Marble Heart," will be given.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—City Hall was again crowded last night with a delighted concourse of people, every one of whom came in approving terms of the beauty of its appearance, the admirably arrayed plan on which it is gotten up, and the ability of its management. The display of charcoal sketches are ladies of refinement and culture, to whom all praise is due for their untiring zeal. In behalf of the managers of the different booths, Mr. S. J. Blanchard, a beautiful wax fruit and confectionery display, while Mr. Whitehead, with handiwork and genius is not excelled in the United States. The vase enclosses fruit such as apples, pears, grapes, oranges, &c., &c., beautifully clustered together, surrounded by evergreens and moss. Besides, ice cream, jellies, etc., forming a choice basket meal, may be had to behold. This magnificent piece of work is from the hand of Mrs. Schaffer, and is a most accomplished lady of Mayor Brush, of this city, and is being voted to the most popular lady in the interest of the hospital. Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Pier being the contestants. The Fair is open every evening.

Arrested.

FAST DRIVING.—Patrick Mellon and James Connor were arrested by officer Hendricks for fast driving on Fifth avenue last evening. They left $5 each, for their appearance this morning and were released.

ALLEGHENY.

FEDERAL street received a thorough cleaning yesterday under the direction of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company and the Street Commissioner.

CONTROLLER PORTER, who has been confined to his house for several days by illness, is recovering, and will be able to attend to the duties of his office in the course of a day or two.

MRS. CHRIST, who was beaten by her husband on Monday night—full particulars of which have already been given—is still in a critical condition. Joseph is still confined in the lock-up.

THE Mayor had nine cases before him yesterday morning. Three of the unfortunates were females, who had been arrested the previous evening for vagrancy. They can be found at the corner of Ohio and Federal, in the city. The paid fines and the remainder were discharged.

PROFESSORSHIP DECLINED.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, of New York City, declines to accept the Professorship recently tendered him by the Directors of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—We have received a pamphlet containing the annual reports of the several departments of the city of Allegheny, together with acts of Assembly and ordinances relating to the city, for the year ending December 31st, 1869. The pamphlet contains much valuable information, and should be in the hands of every citizen.

The Ellsworth Engine House.

The new building now in course of erection on the lot of the Water Works, Eighth ward, for the use of the Ellsworth Fire Company, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy in about three weeks. The building is a handsome two story frame, and is well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. A full description of this building will be given in our columns, suffice it to say here that it is one of the most convenient in the city. The want of a new building has long been felt by this company, their old one, as pictured in the Third ward, being too small. The Company may congratulate themselves in their success in obtaining new and elegant quarters. They propose to move into the building in about a month.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Eggers.]

A TAVERN DIFFICULTY.

Anton Schulte came to the office of the above magistrate yesterday and preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Schmidt. It appears that the two men were in a tavern in the Seventh ward, when a difficulty occurred. In the course of the melee Schmidt struck the defendant knocked him down and dealt him some severe blows in his face. A warrant was issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE INCLINED PLANE.—A few days more will see this enterprise completed, and then the estimated twenty-one hundred people, who it is said citizen the hilly road leading to Mt. Washington daily, will have an easier mode of reaching the top of the hill.

GETTING AHEAD.—East Birmingham is getting ahead of the other boroughs in the matter of street improvements, and there is scarcely a portion of the Council now that an ordinance is not passed for the grading, paving and curbing of some new street. The thoroughfares in this borough are also usually kept pretty clean, a circumstance which can by no means be said of the boroughs of Birmingham and South Pittsburgh.

A CRAZY MAN.—Officer Richley was called to the residence of Mr. Samuel Frank on Fourth right of the engagement of the popular young American actor.

EDWIN ADAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870, will be presented the beautiful five act play entitled the

SCULPTOR'S DREAM, OR THE MARBLE HEART.

Phidias and Raphael.....Edwin Adams.

Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS, when he will appear in his celebrated character of I.E.

Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

FIFTH ANNUAL SHEARING FESTIVAL.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL SHEARING FESTIVAL will take place at the residence of HENRY WETHERILL, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, via Washington avenue,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. At the same time and place there will be a grand display of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and also a Public Sale of FANCY STOCK of all kinds. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Capt. JAMES MATTHEWS, President.
WM. MONOR, Secretary. 4*

SOME FUN.—Yesterday afternoon, considerable excitement was occasioned in Pittsburgh by a number of women following two men to the river bank, and believing that something was wrong, an officer was sent down. Under the bridge, against the abutment were the two men named, pommelling the women. The men were taken to the office of Justice Barker, where it was ascertained that they had become involved in quarrels with their wives, in Allegheny, and on starting out, the women followed. Upon reaching the river bank the irate gentlemen announced that they were afraid their wives were going to run off from them. The magistrate questioned them as to their proclivities for swiftness, and opening the door of his office, told them to run. They did so, and the women followed, but were soon distanced by the men and outwitted. It was a funny scrape indeed.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown Railroad.

The Railroad Company has accepted the route over Mary street, East Birmingham, and as already announced petitioned the Council of Birmingham for a similar grant over Mary and Breed streets in that borough. The request was not complied with, however, and at the meetidg of the Council it was decided to allow the Company to have the use of Mc-no- street, for constructing the articles to be made to suit the Company on account of the grades, a reconciliation will have to be effected before any work can be done. The route through South Pittsburgh has not been finally granted yet, but the one proposed traverses Mayer street, and that near the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, when it goes through private property and immediately from the Methodist Church and School House lots. Neither of these buildings will be injured in the least, as some have supposed.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

CHARGED WITH NEGLECT.

Mary Ann Kelly, of Temperanceville, accused her husband, John Kelly, with drunkenness and general neglect. She alleges that he has been conducting himself in an unkind manner for the last two years, absenting himself from home at times, so long, that she despaired of ever seeing him again. She acknowledged that she had always received a portion of John's wages, but on the other hand, claimed that he had not given her what was most desired—his presence. John was arrested, but on payment of costs was released. The family relations existing between the parties do not seem to be of a fraternal character.

A DISORDERLY HUSBAND.

Philomena Knorr, of West Pittsburgh, charged Philip Knorr, her husband, with disorderly conduct. The accused, it seems, came home drunk on Sunday, a quarrel ensued, she scratched him and he struck her in the face. He was fined five dollars and costs.

[Before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair Township.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Sophia Ball lodged complaint against Margaret Rail for using abusive language towards her. Arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Salisbury of Birmingham.]

STREET FIGHT.

John Burgess and James Harley were arrested for fighting on the public street. They were confined in the lock-up Tuesday night, and yesterday were fined $1 and costs each.

The Best Truss in the World.

Dr. Keyser claims to have the best truss ever invented for the radical cure as well as for the complete retention of hernia or rupture. It is not only in the satisfaction and comfort in the wearing that makes this truss the great desideratum to those afflicted with hernia, but also the certainty of complete retention and safety, with the prospect of a cure in nine cases out of ten. This, with the Doctor's consummate skill in applying, is of more value to those afflicted than ten times the price of such an appliance.

The uncertainty in many of the trusses worn makes rupture a far more formidable malady than formerly, and if those who regard immunity from danger will examine the trusses made by Dr. Keyser they will see at once their superiority over all others.

The exact adaptation of the truss, and the perfect and complete pressure on the place where the hernial protrusion is wont to occur, makes Dr. Keyser's trusses the most suitable of any that recent invention of scientific skill has brought to our knowledge.

Dr. Keyser's office, No. 167 Liberty street, back of his Great Medicine Store.

Decorated and Plain

Marble and slate mantles, made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where slate and marble mantelpieces are made. Elegant colored marble mantles, wainscoting countertops, hearthstops, &c., manufactured from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Call at No. 100 Wood cor. at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh,